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# LOGOS

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# Government Cooperation In Malang City And Malang Regency Government In Management Water Resources Wendit

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## ABSTRACT

The increase in population is 0.9% each year. It affects the amount of water demand in Malang City. From 2014 to 2016 the water demand in Malang City reached 30,364,684m<sup>3</sup>. This is a balanced water source production in Malang City, which is around 11.7% of the total water source in the Greater Malang region. Therefore, cooperation between a cooperation agreement from 2002 to 2022. The cooperation between Malang Regency Government and Malang City Government. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with a case study approach. In this study used the type of intrinsic case study so that the problems that occur in the collaboration of water resources management between the Government of Malang Regency and Malang City Government can be seen specifically and can be analyzed holistically. The theory used is Intergovernmental Networks Robert Agranoff which emphasizes the existence of key actors and joint actions in implementing cooperation. The results of the study show that there are action networks in the implementation of cooperation and management of Wendit Resources. Malang Regency Government as a water source provider and Malang City Government utilizes and manages the water source to meet water needs in Malang City. The problem in cooperation is the existence of disputes over the cost of contributions between the two regions and less intense coordination between the two regions.

**Keywords :** *Intergovernmental Networks, Water sources management, Wendit Water Sources*

## INTRODUCTION

Water management in various regions is still a debate or studies that have not been completed. One of them is the management pattern by the local government for water sustainability and availability for the next few years. Based on the 2015 Regional Environmental Quality Balance Sheet, water use in East Java is around 60% of existing water reserves, an amount in the measure of sustainable resource management means that it is approaching the maximum usage limit which is estimated to be around 80% ([Arifianto 2017](#)).

This fact is also experienced by Malang Regency as one of the regions in Malang. The abundance of water resources in Malang Regency that are utilized and managed directly by the community is often not in accordance with the aspects of sustainable water resources management, namely the lack of awareness from the community to manage and utilize water resources sustainably.

In addition, the lack of awareness from the community to manage and utilize water

resources sustainably is also one of the problems of water resources management in Malang Regency. It is said that because the abundance of water resources in Malang Regency is also used and managed directly by the community, it is often not in accordance with the aspects of sustainable water resources management.

While the management of water resources in the city of Malang continues to be carried out by the government as an effort to explore the potential of existing water resources in the City of Malang as well as in other regions in order to be able to meet the community's water needs to the fullest. This is adjusted to the population growth in Malang which is increasing every year.

This condition certainly affects the level of clean water needs in Malang City. In accordance with data released by the Central Bureau of Statistics that the population growth rate of Malang City is 0.9% per year with a potential for customer development of 10,000 (ten thousand) each year.

The data on water needs in Malang City are based on the number of customers and the average water usage per year as shown in the following table:

**Table 1. 1 The amount of water usage in Malang City 2014-2016**

Year	Number of Water Customers	Use of Water a Year (m <sup>3</sup> )
2014	135,892	26,653,963
2015	146,795	28,542,929
2016	152,798	30,364,684

*Source : Processed by researchers, 2018*

Based on the table above, it can be seen that with the increase in the number of water customers in Malang City, it affects the amount of water used to the customers. Thus, population growth and the increase in the amount of water demand in Malang City become one thing that affects each other. This is certainly a challenge for the Malang City Government to be able to meet the water needs in Malang City with the limited available water resources. Because the location of 68.9% of water sources is in Malang Regency, 19.4% in Batu City, and only 11.7% in Malang City.

So that real action is needed from the City of Malang so that the fulfillment of clean water needs in the community can be realized. Where this matter must be balanced with sustainable management of water resources so that no excessive use of water resources occurs and existing water sources can be used for a long period of time. Therefore, the Malang City Government carried out a collaboration with the Malang Regency Government for clean water needs in Malang City. Regarding cooperation between regions also explained in Law Number 23 Year 2014 Article 363

paragraph 1 and 2 where an area in improving people's welfare can carry out cooperation based on consideration of efficiency and effectiveness of public services that are mutually beneficial and can be carried out between regions, regions with third parties, and regions with institutions or local governments abroad.

In addition, in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 Year 2018 concerning Regional Cooperation which states that regional and other regional cooperation is a joint effort carried out by regions and other regions in the context of administering regional affairs that are the authority of the region for public welfare and accelerating the fulfillment of public services .

Thus, the momentum of regional cooperation in the management of water resources between the Government of Malang Regency and the Government of Malang City was decided through a Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Malang Regency and Malang City Government Number 180/1366 / 429.012 / 2002 and or Number 050/25 / 420.112 / 2002 concerning Utilization of Wendit Source Spring Malang Regency. Where this water management cooperation agreement is valid for 20 (twenty) years and will experience changes in agreements that will be evaluated every 3 (three) years.

The problems faced in implementing this cooperation in water resources management are the existence of disputes regarding the cost of new contributions so that it affects the renewal of the Wendit Source Utilization Cooperation Agreement *Addendum* which is hampered for up to 6 (six) years. Where cooperation coordination activities that should be routinely carried out every 3 (three) years should not be carried out properly.

Disputes that occurred in the collaboration of the two region became one of the interesting things to study. Remember already should each Regional Government with inimum palce more 10 (ten) years this. Moreover, Malang City Government with minimum water source owned of course need cooperation utilization this water source. So, it is necessary presumably do coordination and strong communication un order to deal cooperation could applied in a manner synergistic and such problems not repeat come back.

The problems that occur in implementing cooperation are indeed unavoidable. So that the regional government must be aware of the value of the benefits of a collaboration that is carried out. The problem of understanding the potential and resources possessed by the regions in the implementation of regional cooperation is a starting point and vital to explore the implementation. The regional cooperation provides a positive value in supporting regional development activities by taking into account the level of limited management resources possessed by each local government itself ([Putra 2014](#))

So that the appropriate regional cooperation mechanism can be one of the mediators in such problems. However, this can not be applied as a whole because the policies of each of the regional governments involved in the collaboration are certainly different. utilization of the mechanism of cooperation between regions as an effort to increase the synergy of the two regions cannot run optimally. Especially in the implementation of cooperation between regions consisting of cross-sectoral organizations.

The collaboration is not only the use of water resources but also sustainable water management which is the responsibility of the two regions. Therefore, this paper will examine the collaboration of Malang Regency Government and Malang City Government in a comprehensive manner in managing Water Resources. In order for the cooperation that has been implemented in more than 10 (ten) years, it can develop in a better direction and run according to the needs of each region. The shift in relations between government organizations, especially in cooperation has also shifted attention to traditional organizational theories reflected in *intergovernmental relations* which are limited to intra-organizational models. Unlike the case with *intergovernmental networks* that are oriented towards *networks* formed based on inter / inter-organizational relationships. Where currently the relationship of authority between provincial autonomous regions and district / municipal autonomous regions is not hierarchical. So that the regions have the authority to take care of their affairs in a cross-sectoral manner. Agranoff states that *intergovernmental networks* as a potential that can improve logical decision making. Where the actors involved do not only present different information and resource asymmetry but also do synergy in solving problems faced through mutual consideration. In addition, cooperation between regions in *governmental networks* is useful in identifying problems and information between regions, exploration of existing technologies and resources in each region, increasing shared capacity, and making joint policies or programming.

The next step is to understand the components in achieving intergovernmental networks according to Agranoff based on Intergovernmental Networks as follows ([Agranoff 2003](#)) :

a. *Parties involved in collaboration (Administrator / Specialist)*

It is the parties acting as drivers of cooperation based on their capacity within the organization. Peran administrators as the initiator and implementer can be realized through some increased interaction with others outside the institution, in this case is the parties that are considered relevant to programming and implementation of cooperation, play an important role in activating cooperation to increase the

performance of inter-regional cooperation. Form of responsibility of stakeholders as part of program managers and agencies involved in the planning and implementation of cooperation.

*b. Participation support organizations (Participating Organizations)*

Is the participation of collaborative supporting organizations originating from one or both regions as facilitators and those who support access to funding sources that will be used as supporters of cooperation. So that in the second stage there is communication crossing sectoral with aim organizing, decision making, and programming as a form of information exploration and support of resources owned by each organization and the region involved.

*c. The process of cooperation (Interagency / Interorganizational Processes)*

The occurrence of information exchange, identification of issues, and formation of agreements between regions. As a stage that leads to the trust and commitment of each party in carrying out its duties and functions comprehensively based on agreed upon joint decisions, or in other words, one policy, one organization, and one accountability to achieve harmonious cooperation performance.

*c. Results of cooperation (Interagency / Interorganizational Outcomes)*

It is the achievement of the collaboration that has been jointly decided, which in the context of achieving these targets has passed the process of exchanging information and resources to cross-sectoral technological adaptation.

It can be said that in this component the targets and achievements of the strategies have been mutually agreed upon and are based on the portion of each party. According to Agranoff, there are several manifestations of regional cooperation that are in line with the basis of *integovernmental networks* in cooperation between regions, namely ([Agranoff 2003](#)):

*a. Information networks*

Collaboration as a space for exchanging joint policies and programs between institutions or organizations, technology exchanges and potential solutions. In this case it certainly involves a number of *stakeholders* who often have different perspectives. However, on the basis of such cooperation, *stakeholders* jointly exchange information, explore problems, and explore actions to be taken together.

*b. Developmental networks*

In this form the intensity of relations between regions in a collaboration is stronger than before because the interactions that occur in the two regions are not only focused on information exchange, but also combined with education and service. Education and service are carried out as a way to increase the strength of



information in each region. In this case it was also balanced with the presence of seminars, conferences, institutions, and even demonstrations of strategies to be adopted by other regions.

c. *Outreach networks*

Establishment of a more solid relationship between each region due to a series of strategic programs for each region that were replicated and implemented in the regions. Other support can be in the form of facilitation of funds from other institutions and regions as collaborative *partners*. So that the relationship that occurs is a joint action not just a formality.

d. *Action networks*

The form of *intergovernmental networks* is considered to be the most solid, because between institutions and regions involve themselves in collaborative actions and provide services together. So that a series of predetermined strategy programs can be implemented by each region involved in accordance with their respective authorities and abilities.

The explanation above is an illustration that the difference between institutional forms of cooperation in the pattern of the *intergovernmental network* lies in exchange, capacity, strategy, and decision. Where the involvement of each *stakeholder* is very dependent on the type of activities taken and in accordance with their respective proportions. So that in the process of determining the type of cooperation it becomes crucial that each region should be understood so that in its implementation it is in accordance with the objectives.

## 2. Management of Water Resources

Water is an absolute necessity in the daily activities of humans and other living things. So the existence and management of water resources has a considerable role in supporting these water needs. According to the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 42 of 2008 Article 1 concerning Management of Water Resources, it is stated that the management of water resources is an effort to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the conservation of water resources, utilization of water resources, and control of water damage. Based on these definitions, the management of water resources must be carried out in an integrated manner so that the existence and quality of water resources remain balanced.

Furthermore, Grigg said that the management of water resources can be interpreted as the application of structural and non-structural methods used to control the systems of water, natural and man-made resources that are used for human and environmental purposes. Then it is necessary to have a *structure measures* to carry out.

water management through *constructed facilities* to control water flow and quality. Furthermore, *non-structural measures* to carry out water management through a series of programs and activities that do not require built-in facilities

So it can be concluded that the management of water resources includes the use, maintenance and preservation of water resources. This is important because the availability of existing water resources requires care and sustainability so that they can be utilized and managed sustainably. The existence of water resources should be supported by sustainable management in the presence of infrastructure and technology as its supporters.

## METHOD

The research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative with a case study approach. The selection of the type of intrinsic case study done so that problems that occur in water resource management cooperation between the Government of Malang Regency Government of Malang can be specifically and can be analyzed holistically with t eknik data collection is done by observation, interviews, and documentation.

The location of this research is in the Administration Section of the Cooperation of the Regional Secretariat and DPUSDA of Malang Regency, the Department of Natural Resources and Infrastructure Development of the Regional Secretariat of Malang City and the Head Office of the City of Malang. Whereas the research subject is the Head of Subdivision. Regional Government Cooperation Malang District Secretariat, Head of District. Development of Benefits and Partnership for Water Resources of DPUSDA Malang Regency, Head of Section. Department of Natural Resources and Infrastructure Development of the Regional Secretariat of Malang City, Assistant Law Manager of PDAM Kota Malang, and Production Manager of PDAM Kota Malang.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Establishment Of Wendit Source Management Collaboration

The Malang Regency Government and Malang City Government certainly go through several stages of forming cooperation through the interactions made by both of them in the bidding process, formulation, and the formation of cooperation agreements. The Wendit Source management collaboration formed by the Malang Regency Government and the Malang City Government, surely through an initiation of cooperation. The Malang City Government is the initiator in establishing the Wendit Source management collaboration.

Malang government in accordance with the results of a technical study on water

demand in Malang coordination with the Municipal Government of Malang to conduct technical studies related to the water needs and plans of cooperation. As for the consideration for the Malang Regency Government to accept the offer of cooperation in the utilization and management of the Wendit Source, it is based on the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 33 paragraph 3 and the Wendit Source topographic and hydrogeological conditions.

Based on the above explanation, there has been an interaction between the two regions as supporters of the exchange of information and identification of problems related to water needs in Malang City. From the water requirements, a cooperation agreement and additional debit for Wendit water production was carried out. This is where the importance of the role of each party is given the authority to carry out cooperation, both from the Malang City Government and Malang Regency Government. Because the parties referred to not only act as initiators, but also as implementers of cooperation agreements, both administratively and technically in accordance with their capacity and authority.

The implementation and technical person in charge of cooperation from the Government of Malang Regency is DPUSDA Malang Regency and PDAM Malang City as the executor and the person in charge of collaboration administration, in this case is the payment of contribution fees to DPUSDA Malang Regency.

## **2. Working Mechanism In Wendit Source Management Collaboration**

The implementation of the Wendit Source management collaboration must have a working mechanism that provides an overview of the roles and responsibilities of each party. In general, the roles of each of the parties involved are adjusted to their respective capacities and authorities. There are those who act as regulators, facilitators and coordinators, executors and those responsible for implementing Wendit Water Resources management cooperation. In the implementation of Malang City PDAM and Malang agency DPUSDA it is supported by the role of Regional Apparatus Organizations from each Regional Government for funding and other administrative and technical activities.

### **a. The Working Mechanism Of Malang City Government**

*Addendum III B* erdasar the Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Malang regency of Malang City Government No. 119/08/421 022/2012 and / or 050 / -35.73.112 / 2012 Wellspring Resources Utilization Wendit PDAM Malang Malang as executor and responsible in the implementation of cooperation in Wendit Water Source

management from Malang City.

Malang City PDAM as one of the implementing partners have responsibility regarding the utilization and management of Wendit Resources from the production process to distribution to the community. The Wendit Water Source management carried out by PDAM Malang City is limited to one area in the area around Wendit Source through a pumping system. In addition, PDAM Malang City also has an important role in the development of cooperation agreements.

The role of several Malang City Regional Organizations is to facilitate coordination activities between PDAMs and the relevant Mayor and Regional Device Organizations, in this case several ranks of Malang City Secretariat, DPUPR, Barenlitbang, and BPKAD to analyze the needs of Malang PDAM in implementing cooperation. These needs are related to the cooperation between Wendit Water Resources utilization and management with Malang City RPJMD, the budget to be given is in the form of capital participation which serves as one of the budget resources of Malang City PDAM to develop services and provide facilitation related to monitoring and evaluation activities. Wendit Water Resources management collaboration.

**b. Working mechanism of Malang Regency Government**

Malang Regency Government is also supported by Malang District Regional Organizations including the Regent, Malang Regency Regional Secretary, Malang Regency DPRD, Cooperation Administration Section, Natural Resources Section, Legal Section and Malang Regency Regional Secretariat, and Public Works and Water Resources Malang Regency. In the beginning, the executor and the person in charge of administrative cooperation in the management of Wendit Water.

Resources was the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources of Malang Regency. Department of Energy and Mineral Resources also acts as a party that plays a role in the formulation and *drafting of the* agreement and calculation of the cost contributions in the early years of the agreement. However, along with the development of Malang Regency government, in 2016 the ESDM Service was abolished and there was a delegation in Malang Regency DPUSDA. Then based on Malang Regent Regulation Number 54 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Tasks and Functions, and Work Procedure of the Office of Public Works Water Resources, the DPUSDA Malang Regency through the Field of Benefit Development and Partnership Water Resources is involved in implementing Water

Resources management cooperation Wendit.

In general, Regency DPUSDA as the executor and the person in charge of administrative cooperation in the management of Wendit Resources is responsible for the utilization and management of Wendit Resources, namely infrastructure management, construction around the Sumber Wendit area, and the preservation of Wendit Resources. to do calculations and reports related to the amount of contribution costs that must be paid by PDAM Malang City. Malang Regency DPUSDA coordinates the Malang City PDAM every month related to the calculation of contribution costs and proof of payment of contributions by PDAM Malang city.

Furthermore, parties Other supporters are the Regent, Malang District Secretary, Collaborative Administration Section, Legal Section, and SDA Section, Malang Regency Regional Secretariat and Malang Regency DPRD. The parties have a role as regulators and facilitators in the collaboration of Wendit Water Resources management, including the formulation, drafting and amendments to cooperation agreements and adjustments to the amount of contribution costs. The facilitation activity in question is the involvement of each executor and the person in charge of collaboration in the coordination with the Malang City Government which should be conducted every 3 (three) years in the form of a meeting held by the Malang City Government and Malang Regency Government.

**c. Provincial and Central Government working mechanisms**

In addition to the Malang Regency government and the Malang City Government involved were the Public Relations Bureau and Protocol of the East Java Provincial Secretariat, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Legal Bureau of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing . This is in accordance with Article 370 of Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Governments which explains that if there is a dispute between regency / city regions within one province, then it can be represented by the Governor. However, if the governor is unable to resolve the dispute then the resolution can be carried out by the Minister through a final ministerial decree.

In detail, the three of them not only facilitated the inter-regional cooperation policy but also facilitated consensus for cooperation between regions that experienced problems in its implementation. If between regions concerned cannot resolve the problem independently. So in the settlement it will involve the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of East Java Province. Even if the Provincial



Government does not find the desired consensus between the two regions, it will be delegated to the two Ministries.

To build and develop *networks* in cooperation *Intergovernmental* Wendit Resource management is the need for the commitment of each local government to emphasize the *collective* dimension of cooperation on *actions*, namely the absence of implementing and solely responsible for the inter-regional cooperation. Thus, each region can synergize with each other in maintaining the commitment that has been made so that cooperation in the management of water resources that have been implemented can achieve the objectives of each region without harming either party as a cross-cooperation cooperation. So that the cooperation that has been established must have an *equity (equity)* which means that in cooperation is not allowed the fulfillment of interests by one party only or in other words the cooperation done is detrimental to one party. Inter-regional cooperation based on the *Intergovernmental Network* certainly prioritizes balance, harmony and harmony that occur in the interaction and implementation of cooperation between regions.

### 3. Wendit Source Management Cooperation Agreement

The cooperation agreement on the utilization and management of the Wendit Source between the Malang Regency Government and Malang City Government to meet clean water needs in Malang City is realized through a Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Malang Regency and Malang City Government Number 180/1366 / 429.012 / 2002 and or Number 050/25 / 420.112 / 2002 concerning Utilization of Wendit Source Spring Malang Regency. In the agreement it was agreed that the Wendit Water Source would be one of the raw water sources utilized by the Malang City Government with a period of 20 (twenty) years with a water discharge of up to 1,500 liters / second.

Therefore, the Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Malang Regency and the Government of Malang City Number 180/1366 / 429.012 / 2002 and or Number 050/25 / 420.112 / 2002 concerning the Use of the Wendit Source of Malang Regency is the main reference for the two regions in implementing management cooperation Wendit Water Source. Since the cooperation agreement was decided in 2002, the cooperation agreement between the two regions has undergone 3 (three) changes to the *Addendum* to the cooperation agreement namely; *First, the Addendum* of the Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Malang Regency and the Government of Malang City Number 180/6 / PKS / 421.012 / 2005 and / or Number 050/21 / 420.112 / 2005 concerning the Use of the Wendit Source Spring in Malang Regency.

In the cooperation agreement there is an increase in the amount of the contribution fee that must be paid by the Government of Malang, which is equal to Rp.50 / m berdasarkan based on the amount of water distributed to consumers. Payment of contribution fees is made every month by the Malang City Government.

*Second, Addendum II* Cooperation Agreement between Malang Regency Government and Malang City Government Number 119/08 / 421.022 / 2008 and / or 050 / 12.35.73.112 / 2008 concerning the Use of Wendit Source Spring Water in Malang Regency. In this *addendum* there is a change in the amount of contribution that must be paid by the City Government of Malang. This is in accordance with what was conveyed by the Head of the Inter-Regional Cooperation Subdivision of the Administration of Cooperation of the Regional Secretariat of Malang Regency that in the second *addendum* in 2008 there was an additional city contribution of Rp.65 / m<sup>3</sup>.

*Third, Addendum III* Cooperation Agreement between Malang Regency Government and Malang City Government Number 119/08 / 421.022 / 2012 and / or 050 / -35.73.112 / 2012 concerning the Use of Wendit Source Spring Water in Malang Regency. As with the *addendum*, in *Addendum III* this Cooperation Agreement also changes and adds a number of things. The main thing in this third *addendum* is the addition of contribution costs to Rp.85 / <sup>3</sup>. The additional cost of contributions in recent times is a change proposed by the Malang Regency Government.

#### **4. The Collaboration Between Wendit Resources Management**

Broadly speaking, the collaboration of water management that is formed is a form of mutually beneficial cooperation for the Government of Malang City with the Government of Malang Regency. Where interactions occur between the two regions aim to meeting the needs of each region. The results of the Wendit Source management collaboration in terms of Malang City Government are the fulfillment of clean water needs in Malang City, specifically Mojolangu Village, Lowokwaru District and Buring Village, Kedungkandang District due to distribution of Wendit Source utilization and management in the two *kelurahan* areas. In addition, the Malang City Government also plays a role in the conservation of Wendit Resources. While the benefits of collaborating on Wendit Source management for the Malang Regency Government are the contribution costs paid by PDAM Malang City as one of the sources of increasing Regional Original Income and the participation of Malang City Government to preserve and sustain the Wendit Source. Then, according to the level of realization *intergovernmental networks*, the form of cooperation in Wendit Sources management is *action networks*, namely cooperation activities carried out by the two

regions through the exchange of information, resources, and carried out according to their respective proportions and authorities as explained below:

**a. Provision Of Resources By Both Regions**

The existence of resources is an important component as a reflection of organizational participation in the implementation of the Wendit Water Resources management collaboration, namely access to information and resources. The intended resources include; First, the availability of natural resources as the main model in this collaboration. Production of water from the Wendit Water Source is indeed quite large. In the process of water distribution from Wendit Water Source is through a pumping system with the location of the take-up pump located on the land owned by PDAM Malang City. Whereas the *broncaptering* location (building of raw water catchers from springs) is in Wendit Waterpark Tourism Park. The management of this water source is also carried out based on the regions that are the authority of each region.

Second, human resources as collaborators are responsible for in-depth exploration of information, resources, and technology needed in cooperation with water resources management by the Malang Regency Government and Malang City Government. Third, the budget as a support in realizing Wendit Water Resources management cooperation. S budget resources are intended as supporters in the process of utilization and management of water resources as well as the sustainability of cooperation issued by PDAM Kota Malang.

**b. The Realization Of Action Networks In The Collaboration Of Wendit Resources Management**

In accordance with *Addendum III* Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Malang Regency and Malang City Government Number 119/08 / 421.022 / 2012 and / or 050 / -35.73.112 / 2012 concerning the Use of Wendit Source Spring Malang Regency that the form of Wendit Source management cooperation is cooperation win-win solution. The realization of cooperation in Wendit Source management is *action networks* with the support of coordination, monitoring and evaluation forums that are held every 3 years. Because in the implementation of a series of cooperation agreements that have been formed carried out the existence of tolerance between parties and in accordance with the proportions and capabilities of each region.

In addition, *action networks* in this collaboration were also developed and realized through tolerance between parties in fulfilling their obligations such as payment of contribution fees of Rp.80 / m<sup>3</sup> which were not adjusted to the amount of the contribution to the agreement, and deliberation and consensus resolution, as well as evaluation activities 3 (three) years is a development of *action networks* in collaboration with Wendit Source management.

Then, through evaluation activities in the agreement carried out within a period of 3 (three) years with emphasis if needed, then of course the activity is a forum for coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of the implementation of cooperation. Where in the forum it is used as a means for formulation, communication, and coordination related to cooperation development plans including changes in the cooperation agreement. Of course, the forum for coordination and monitoring by the two regions has made the forum for coordination, monitoring and evaluation can continue to be developed in the collaboration of Wendit Resources management.

More specifically, the institutional development of cooperation between the Government of Malang City and the Government of Malang Regency in the management of the Wendit Water Source that was formed was a forum for coordination, monitoring and evaluation. Where in this forum there is a process of formulation, communication, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the cooperation of Wendit Water Resources utilization and management involving the two regions. In such an institutional format it emphasizes the relations between the two regions which are not only based on *sharing of information*, but also on the existence of other activities to support the cooperation carried out to increase the capacity of each region with flexible characters. Thus said, in its implementation, although it was agreed that sanctions governing cooperation between the two regions were not binding.

##### **5. Evaluation In The Collaboration Of Wendit Source Management**

In the third *Addendum* for the cooperation agreement on the utilization of Wendit Water Resources, there are several changes related to technical and administrative matters for the Government of Malang City and Malang Regency Government, namely the change in contribution costs that must be paid by Malang City Government through PDAM Malang City from Rp.50 / m<sup>3</sup> to Rp.85 / m<sup>3</sup>, the addition of material related to the addition of material fines that will be borne by PDAM Malang City in the event of late payments of 2% (two percent) of the total contribution costs paid for the month, giving

water usage exemption of 10m<sup>3</sup> per month to PDAM customers in Malang City in Krajan Hamlet, Kedoyo Hamlet, and Jabon Hamlet, as well as activities and providing verification reports from the monthly reading of the water usage master meter.

However, in its implementation, the fact that the master meter reading is not carried out jointly by the two regions is actually not a big problem in the cooperation between regions. What should be underlined is that the master meter reading is an obligation for both regions, not as a right of one region. If the master meter reading is carried out by one of the parties, in this case the Malang City PDAM will certainly also be included in the report that will be submitted to the Malang Regency Government through facilitation by the Malang City Government.

Overall, the realization of several changes in the context of the collaboration is based on the inter-relations between the two regions. Where there are several things such as payment of contribution fees of Rp.80 / m<sup>3</sup> and the absence of sanctions for both regions is an indication of tolerance between the Government of Malang Regency and Malang City Government in implementing flexible cooperation.

Although there have been a number of shifts in delegation of authority to some parties it must be able to improve the performance of Wending Water Resources management cooperation, especially in terms of coordination, monitoring and evaluation activities that should be routinely carried out every 3 (three) years. for Malang Regency Government and Malang City Government in raising awareness for both regions that the collaboration of Wending Water Resources management is the need of both regions in order to encourage regional potential and improve community services and welfare in each region. So that the implementation of coordination, monitoring and evaluation is not only based on the initiative of one region.

#### **6. Problems In Wending Source Management Cooperation**

The emergence of problems in the implementation of cooperation between regions is a consequence that must be dealt with and resolved by each region, both through the relationships formed as well as through the intervention of the provincial and central government. Likewise in the implementation of cooperation in Wending Water Source management between Malang Regency Government and Malang City Government.

The problem in question is that there is a proposal to add contribution costs from the Malang Regency Government of Malang since 2015. The consensus on this issue is still under discussion between the two regions and the Central Government.

In addition, the lack of intense coordination by the two regions. In the cooperation agreement, it was explained that the two regions could carry out evaluation activities once



every 3 (three) years if needed, especially related to the contribution costs. In this activity there is certainly coordination, monitoring and evaluation of Wendit Source management cooperation. However, the evaluation that should have been carried out in 2015 was not carried out until around 2017.

## CONCLUSION

The context in the collaboration between the two regions is the use and management of water resources carried out by the Malang City Government in meeting the water needs of the people in Malang City. With a water production capacity of up to 1,500 liters / second, Wendit Source is a raw water source that is utilized and managed by the Malang City Government. This condition is a result of increasing water demand in Malang City which is not balanced with the availability of water resources in the city of Malang. Collaboration between the two regions is realized through *action networks* with a forum for coordination, monitoring and evaluation as a means of interaction between the two regions in discussing cooperation. The use and management of Wendit Water Resources are carried out in accordance with the capabilities and authorities of each region that have been mutually agreed upon.

However, hal othe addressed is the implementation of the coordination, monitoring, and evaluation every 3 (three) years. Considering that there are still problems related to the ineffectiveness of the activities carried out as well as the existence of disputes related to the addition of contribution costs between the two regions. Additional contribution costs proposed by Malang Regency Government. The disagreement of the contribution costs was due to differences of opinion from the two regions which until now the process of resolution was still in the Central Government. Efforts are needed between parties involved in cooperation to enhance their roles and commitments in accordance with their respective authorities. Some of the efforts that can be made by the two regions include ; *First*, the need for each region to increase awareness and commitment that the existence of water sources is for the welfare of the community. *Secondly*, melakukan master meter readings simultaneously on each month. This aims to improve coordination and trust between the two regions in implementing cooperation. *Third*, do p development of coordination, monitoring and evaluation activities carried out regularly, both every 1 (one) year and 3 (three) years. This aims to improve communication and harmony between the two regions as a support for routine coordination activities every 3 (three) years which are only carried out as needed and improve the performance of Wendit Source management cooperation. *Fourth*, joint develop strategy to the use and management of water sources Wendit ongoing basis.

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- Addendum* Perjanjian Kerjasama antara Pemerintah Kabupaten Malang dengan Pemerintah Kota Malang Nomor 180/6/PKS/421.012/2005 dan/atau Nomor



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